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PROVISIONAL INTELLIGENCE REPORT

2

SOVIET BLOC TRADE  
IN PETROLEUM AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS:  
INTRA-BLOC AND EAST-WEST  
1947-53



CIA/RR PR-107  
6 April 1955

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(ORR Project 25.187)

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FOREWORD

The purpose of this report is to present as complete a picture as possible of the trade in petroleum and petroleum products by the countries of the Soviet Bloc. All available information on the prewar years 1936 and 1937, on East-West trade for the postwar period from 1947 through 1953, and on intra-Bloc trade for 1952 and 1953 has been included. Lack of detailed information precluded exact estimates of trade in petroleum between the countries of the Soviet Bloc for the period from 1947 through 1951.

Although some indications of the capabilities, vulnerabilities, and intentions of the countries of the Soviet Bloc may be implicit in the findings of this report, the limited scope of the study does not warrant an explicit evaluation of those factors.

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SOVIET BLOC TRADE  
IN PETROLEUM AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS: INTRA-BLOC AND EAST-WEST  
1947-53\*

Summary

The countries of the Soviet Bloc\*\* exported about 11.4 million metric tons\*\*\* of crude oil and petroleum products\*\*\*\* to the other countries of the Bloc and the Free World in 1953, a 16-percent increase over 1952 exports. The quantities of crude oil and petroleum products exported by the Soviet Bloc in 1952-53 were roughly comparable with the quantities exported in the prewar period (1936-37). The orientation of the export trade of these countries in crude oil and petroleum products in 1952 and 1953, however, was the reverse of that existing in 1936-37. In prewar years, 75 to 80 percent of the petroleum exports of the countries of the Soviet Bloc were destined for what is now the Free World. In the current period, only about 20 to 25 percent of Bloc petroleum exports have gone to these countries. This change of orientation is most pronounced in the exports of the two most important exporting countries of the Bloc, Rumania and the USSR. It is interesting to note, however, that petroleum exports to the non-Bloc areas were more than 55 percent greater in 1953 than in 1952 and that there was an increase of only 7 percent in shipments within the Bloc. There is evidence that the Free World will become increasingly important in petroleum trade with the countries of the Soviet Bloc. The non-Bloc countries received about 25 percent of the total exports of the Soviet Bloc in 1953 compared with 19 percent in 1952. Exports of crude oil and petroleum products from countries of the

\* The estimates and conclusions contained in this report represent the best judgment of ORR as of 15 February 1955.

\*\* Albania, the Soviet Zone of Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, the USSR, Outer Mongolia, China, and North Korea.

\*\*\* Throughout this report, tonnages are given in metric tons.

\*\*\*\* In this report, petroleum products include all nongaseous petroleum derivatives except bitumen, paraffin, tar, and coke.

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Soviet Bloc in 1936, 1937, 1952, and 1953 are shown in Table 1.

Table 1

Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products  
from Countries of the Soviet Bloc  
1936, 1937, 1952, and 1953

		Thousand Metric Tons			
Country of Origin <u>a</u> /*	Destination	<u>1936</u>	<u>1937</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Rumania	Bloc	1,933	1,153	4,325	4,798
	Non-Bloc	4,845	4,394	614	1,229
Total		<u>6,778</u>	<u>5,547</u>	<u>4,939</u>	<u>6,027</u>
Soviet Zone of Austria	Bloc	0	0	1,605	1,806
	Non-Bloc	0	0	927	1,032
Total		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2,532</u>	<u>2,838</u>
USSR	Bloc	319	301	1,103	1,042
	Non-Bloc	2,347	1,620	269	518
Total		<u>2,666</u>	<u>1,921</u>	<u>1,372</u>	<u>1,560</u>
Hungary	Bloc	0	0	400	437
	Non-Bloc	0	0	0	0
Total		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>437</u>
East Germany	Bloc	8	9	396	333
	Non-Bloc	202	132	38	119
Total		<u>210</u>	<u>141</u>	<u>434</u>	<u>452</u>

\* Footnote for Table 1 follows on p. 3.

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Table 1

Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products  
from Countries of the Soviet Bloc  
1936, 1937, 1952, and 1953  
(Continued)

		Thousand Metric Tons			
Country of Origin <u>a/</u>	Destination	1936	1937	1952	1953
Poland	Bloc	75	60	0	0
	Non-Bloc	64	34	0	0
Total		<u>139</u>	<u>94</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Czechoslovakia	Bloc	2	2	10	10
	Non-Bloc	Negligible	Negligible	0	0
Total		<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
Albania	Bloc	0	0	155	82
	Non-Bloc	46	59	0	0
Total		<u>46</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>155</u>	<u>82</u>
Total Bloc Exports		<u>2,337</u>	<u>1,525</u>	<u>7,994</u>	<u>8,508</u>
Total Non- Bloc Exports		<u>7,504</u>	<u>6,239</u>	<u>1,848</u>	<u>2,898</u>
Total Exports		<u>9,841</u>	<u>7,764</u>	<u>9,842</u>	<u>11,406</u>

a. Prewar figures are based on prewar boundaries.

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In 1936 and 1937, Rumania and the USSR supplied 96 percent of the petroleum and petroleum products exported by the Soviet Bloc. Since World War II, the Soviet Zone of Austria has become a major exporter, and in 1952 and 1953, these three countries together accounted for approximately 90 percent of the total Bloc exports.

Rumania, the major exporter of petroleum in the Soviet Bloc, exported 6 million tons of petroleum products in 1953. Of this amount, 71 percent went to the USSR and 20 percent to the Free World. Among the non-Bloc countries, Finland and Italy were the major importers, with 557,000 tons and 191,000 tons, respectively.

The second most important petroleum exporting country in the Soviet Bloc in 1953 was the USSR. It is probable that in 1953 China received 954,000 tons of petroleum products, about 60 percent of Soviet exports. Nearly one third of Soviet petroleum exports were dispatched to countries outside the Bloc. Sweden and Italy were the principal non-Bloc importers of Soviet petroleum.

From the point of view of quantity, the Soviet Zone of Austria was a significant exporter of petroleum, and 72 percent of the 1.4 million tons of petroleum products exported by the Soviet Zone of Austria in 1953 was in the form of allocations to Free Austria for domestic consumption. As a supplier of crude oil to the other countries of the Soviet Bloc, the Soviet Zone of Austria was also of major importance. More than 1.2 million tons, 86 percent of total crude oil exports by the Soviet Zone of Austria, went to the other European Satellite areas and the remainder to the USSR.

All of the countries of the Soviet Bloc except Rumania, the Soviet Zone of Austria, Hungary, and Albania were net importers of petroleum in 1953. Although East Germany was a substantial exporter of petroleum products, exports were more than offset by imports of crude oil. Hungary was a net exporter of petroleum products, but its net exports were almost negligible because of substantial imports of crude oil. Albania, which exported crude oil and substantial amounts of bitumen during 1953, was entirely dependent on imports for supplies of petroleum products.

Although available evidence refers only to imports of petroleum products by Communist China, indigenous production of crude oil in Communist China is known to be insufficient to supply its refineries, and it must be assumed that China imported crude oil during 1952 and 1953, probably from the USSR.

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It is estimated that imports of crude oil and petroleum products by Poland during 1953 exceeded 700,000 tons. When production of natural and synthetic petroleum products in Poland is taken into account, these imports appear excessive. Although there is no confirming evidence of specific shipments, it is assumed that Poland exported petroleum products during 1953, probably to China and the USSR.

---

I. Prewar Trade.

Before World War II, only three countries among those which now make up the Soviet Bloc were major exporters of crude oil and petroleum products -- the USSR, Rumania, and Poland. Prewar Germany exported petroleum products which were produced from both indigenous and imported crude oil, Albania exported some crude oil, and Czechoslovakia exported small quantities of petroleum products. These six countries exported a total of about 9.8 million tons of petroleum in 1936 and about 7.8 million tons in 1937. In 1936, about 2.3 million tons, 24 percent of the total exports of these countries and, in 1937, about 1.5 million tons, 20 percent of the total exports, went to countries which now make up the Soviet Bloc.

In the prewar period, Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Hungary, China, North Korea, and Outer Mongolia were all importers of petroleum. Together, these countries imported a total of about 5.9 million tons of petroleum in 1936 and about 5.7 million tons in 1937. In 1936, about 60 percent of these imports came from countries now in the Free World. In 1937, about 72 percent came from present Free World countries, and the balance, about 28 percent, came from the countries making up the present Soviet Bloc.

Rumania was the most important exporter of both crude petroleum and petroleum products in 1936 and 1937. It supplied over 75 percent of the petroleum products imported by Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, and Czechoslovakia in 1936, and 70 percent in 1937. Austria, Bulgaria, and Hungary each received 100 percent of their total crude oil imports from Rumania in 1936. Germany was not as dependent on Rumania. In 1936, only a little more than 25 percent of the imports of petroleum products of Germany originated in Rumania, and less than 20 percent in 1937. Only 5 percent of the crude oil imports of Germany came from Rumania in 1936, and none in 1937.

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The orientation of the prewar trade of Rumania was, however, toward the present Free World. Of the more than 6.1 million tons of petroleum products reported by Rumania as exports in 1936, more than 70 percent went to countries now in the Free World. In 1937, 78 percent of the nearly 5.1 million tons of exports was so directed.

The USSR was the second most important exporter of petroleum in the Soviet Bloc in 1936-37. It exported 2.7 million tons in 1936 and 1.9 million tons in 1937. Between 85 and 90 percent of the exports in these years were directed to countries of the present Free World.

About half of the exports of Poland went to Czechoslovakia in 1936 and 1937, the remainder going principally to the countries of the present Free World. In these years, only 5 to 10 percent of the exports of Germany were destined for the present Soviet Bloc countries. Because of lack of refining facilities, the crude oil output of Albania in 1936 and 1937 -- 46,000 and 59,000 tons, respectively -- was sent to Italy for processing. The exports of Czechoslovakia during this period were limited to about 2,000 tons of fuel oil and lubricants, 70 percent of which was destined for Germany.

Tables 15 through 25 of Appendix A show in detail the data on which these figures are based. This information is taken from official publications and is believed to be accurate to within a range of plus or minus 5 percent. In some cases the exports reported by one country do not agree with the imports reported by a second country. This can be explained by the time lag between shipments and receipts, transit shipments, changes in destinations of exports after shipment, and/or lack of uniformity in reporting.

II. Postwar Trade.

A. Exports from the Soviet Bloc to the Free World.

Exports of crude oil and petroleum products from the Soviet Bloc to the Free World in 1947-53 are shown in Table 2.\* The origin of exports of crude oil and petroleum products from the Soviet Bloc to the Free World is shown in Figure 1.\*\*

\* Table 2 follows on p. 7.

\*\* Following p. 8.

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Table 2

Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products  
from the Soviet Bloc to the Free World  
by Country of Origin a/  
1947-53

Thousand Metric Tons							
Country of Origin	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Rumania	137	99	110	81	386	614	1,229
USSR	96	87	112	69	128	269	518
Soviet Zone of Austria	350	331	331	509	823	927	1,032
East Germany	0	0	16	75	8	38	119
Hungary	38	11	20	11	Negligible	0	0
Czechoslovakia	0	1	3	1	Negligible	0	0
Poland	0	Negligible	14	Negligible	0	0	0
Total	621	529	606	746	1,345	1,848	2,898

a. See Appendix A, Tables 26 through 32, pp. 39-51, below.



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During the 1947-53 period, exports increased every year over the previous year, with the exception of 1948, when a drop of 15 percent was registered. During the first 4 years of the period, total exports appeared to be comparatively steady. In 1951, the first year in which the Soviet Bloc seemed to be anxious to sell petroleum and petroleum products to the Free World, there was an 80-percent increase over 1950. Since 1948 there had been an average annual increase in exports of more than 40 percent, with the 1953 level 57 percent greater than 1952 exports and about 367 percent greater than 1947 exports.

Rumania, the USSR, and the Soviet Zone of Austria have consistently maintained their dominance as Soviet Bloc exporters of petroleum and petroleum products. During the 1947-53 period the petroleum shipments to the Free World by these 3 countries accounted for at least 90 percent of their total exports. Only in 1950 did East Germany become a substantial exporter to the West -- in that year, East Germany and the USSR each accounted for 9 percent of total Soviet Bloc exports to the Free World. Until 1953 the Soviet Zone of Austria was the largest exporter of petroleum, furnishing between 50 and 70 percent of total Soviet Bloc exports to the Free World for each of the 6 years from 1947 through 1952. In 1953, Rumania became the most important exporting country in the Soviet Bloc and accounted for 42 percent of the total. The USSR has remained the third largest exporter, accounting for an average of about 15 percent of the total exports to the Free World for most of the 7-year period. Information available to date indicates that Soviet exports to the Free World in 1954 were more than 35 percent greater than those of Rumania.

There is little doubt that the Soviet Bloc will continue to export increasing quantities of crude oil and petroleum products to the Free World. In 1954, shipment out of the Bloc amounted to about 6 million tons. Petroleum is being exported to Argentina, to Belgium, to Iceland, to India, and to Israel, where the Bloc has not had any previous appreciable trade in this commodity.

The motives behind the efforts of the Soviet Bloc to re-establish trade in petroleum with the Free World are both economic and political. The increase in exports shown in Table 2 is roughly parallel to the increased availability of petroleum within the Soviet Bloc. This increased availability, and the accompanying apparent "surplus," has provided the Bloc countries with a means of

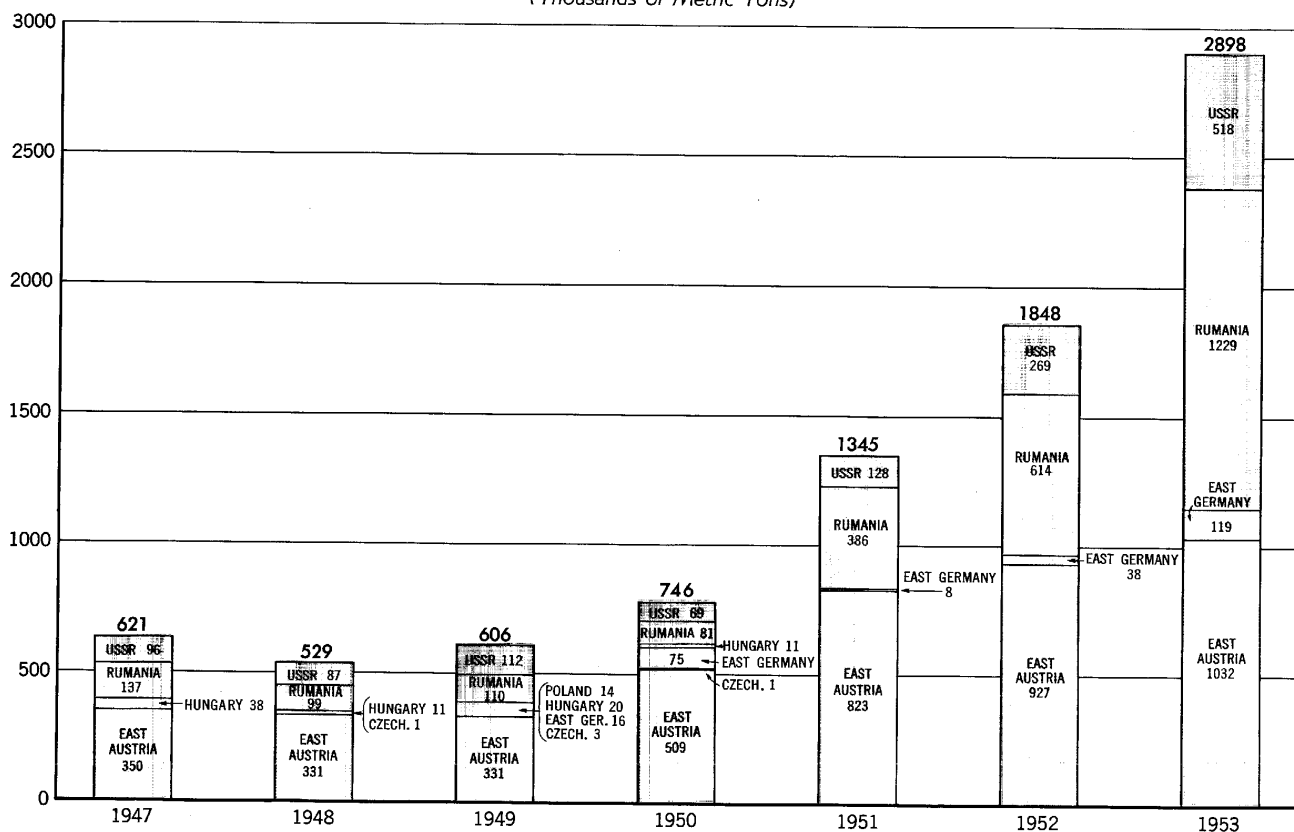
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Figure 1

ORIGIN OF EXPORTS OF CRUDE OIL AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS  
FROM THE SOVIET BLOC TO THE FREE WORLD

(Thousands of Metric Tons)



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obtaining foreign exchange. It also furnishes a means of implementing the "new course" by enabling the Soviet Bloc to secure from the Free World strategic and consumer goods which are not available within the Bloc. The possible breakdown in Free World economic controls could be of great benefit to the Bloc in the emphasis on consumer goods. There is much to be derived from offering petroleum and petroleum products at prices apparently below the world market. This, together with the superior quality of some petroleum products offered by the USSR, makes trading with the Bloc more attractive. Whether or not this high quality will be maintained is open to question. In addition, the trade enables the Free World to dispose of goods which it cannot sell elsewhere. Such action tends to develop trade dependence on Bloc petroleum in certain Free World countries -- for example, Iceland, Finland, and Egypt. The propaganda value of this dependence can be very useful to the USSR.

The principal petroleum products exported by the Soviet Bloc to the Free World in 1947-53 are shown in Table 3.\*

From 1947 through 1950, more than 50 percent of the exports from the Soviet Bloc was made up of distillates -- gasoline, gas and diesel oil, and kerosine, in that order of importance. In the last 3 years, 1951 through 1953, there was a definite increase in the exports of residuals, with fuel oil accounting for 50 to 55 percent of the total exports. In addition, crude oil appeared as an export in these years, although it never was more than about 10 percent of total exports.

The disproportionate increase in the exports of residuals from the Soviet Bloc to the Free World in the 1951-53 period coincided with the large increase in the total volume of exports to the Free World. Because more than 80 percent of the exports to the Free World originated in the European Satellites, it is believed that the major reasons for the shift in the breakdown by products of total exports can be traced to conditions prevailing in the Satellite area.

There is a lack of specialized refining equipment for the production of high-quality distillates in the European Satellites. No catalytic cracking equipment and only a relatively small amount of thermal cracking equipment is known to exist in the area. This

\* Table 3 follows on p. 10.

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Table 3

Principal Petroleum Products Exported by the Soviet Bloc  
to the Free World a/  
1947-53

							Thousand Metric Tons
<u>Year</u>	<u>Crude Oil</u>	<u>Gasoline</u>	<u>Kerosine</u>	<u>Gas and Diesel Oil</u>	<u>Fuel Oil</u>	<u>Lubricants</u>	<u>Total</u>
1947	0	229	70	116	185	21	621
1948	0	165	62	152	121	29	529
1949	0	254	64	145	101	42	606
1950	0	225	41	217	206	57	746
1951	29	279	54	195	738	50	1,345
1952	184	406	49	245	913	51	1,848
1953	152	449	100	639	1,501	57	2,898

a. See Appendix A, Tables 26 through 32, pp. 39-51, below.

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results in comparatively low yields of high-quality distillates and correspondingly greater yields of residual products. As the production of crude oil in the area increased substantially between 1951 and 1953, the total volume of residuals produced in the area increased as well.

The pattern of allocations in the European Satellites is such that only a limited amount of residuals can be consumed. The major industrial fuel in the area is coal, and the principal space-heating and domestic fuels are coal and firewood, respectively. The increased production of residuals during 1951 and 1953, therefore, resulted in supplies of residuals which could not easily be consumed in the European Satellites and which were, therefore, available for export to the Free World.

Detailed information on the exports of Rumania to the countries outside the Soviet Bloc for 1947 through 1953 is given in Appendix A, Table 26. In the 4 years from 1947 through 1950, the exports of Rumania to the Free World fluctuated between 137,000 tons in 1947 and 80,000 in 1950, with the yearly average about 107,000 tons. In 1951 the shipments jumped to more than 385,000 tons, about 375 percent greater than in the preceding year and 180 percent greater than in 1947. Exports in 1953 were 1.23 million tons, nearly 800 percent greater than in 1947.

The breakdown by products of Rumanian exports changed in the same way as did that for the Soviet Bloc as a whole. Before 1951, more than 90 percent of the shipments to the Free World were in the form of distillates. After 1951, fuel oil became the major petroleum export, accounting for about 60 to 70 percent of the total.

Finland and Italy were the most consistent recipients of Rumanian petroleum products. In 1952 and 1953, Belgium, Sweden, the Netherlands, Norway, France, and Greece made their appearance as significant importers. At various times during the 7-year period, Turkey, Egypt, the UK, Austria, Syria, and Lebanon were engaged in petroleum trade with Rumania -- but rarely in significant quantities for more than a year.

Only in 1949 were the exports of the USSR larger than those of Rumania. In the years from 1947 through 1950,\* shipments to the Free World from the USSR fluctuated between a high of about

\* See Appendix A, Table 27, p. 40, below.

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112,000 tons in 1949 and a low of about 70,000 tons in 1950. Since 1950, considerable increases in exports have been registered, although the percentage increases were not as great as in the case of Rumania. The year 1951 was 85 percent greater than 1950, and 1952 and 1953 were 110 percent and 93 percent, respectively, greater than the preceding years. In 1953, Soviet shipments to the Free World reached almost 520,000 tons.

Through 1950, distillates made up at least 93 percent of Soviet exports, with lubricants completing the balance. Since 1950, both crude oil and fuel oil have been exported by the USSR, resulting in a decline in the relative importance of the lighter products. In 1951 and 1952, exports of distillates dropped to below 20 percent of the total Soviet exports. This trend was reversed in 1953, however, when gas and diesel oil, gasoline, and kerosine made up slightly more than 50 percent of the total Soviet shipments to the Free World.

The USSR customarily shipped to Finland, Italy, and Afghanistan during the period under consideration. More recently, Belgium, the Netherlands, Sweden, Iceland, Norway, and West Germany have become recipients of petroleum and petroleum products from the USSR.

Exports to the Free World from the Soviet Zone of Austria have about tripled since 1947.\* In every year except 1953 all these exports were in the form of allocations to the Free Austrian authorities for use by the local economy of the whole of Austria. In 1953, West Germany and Switzerland each received small amounts of gas and diesel oil and fuel oil.

East Germany has always shipped gasoline and diesel oil to West Germany, and small quantities of distillate fuel oil to Sweden. It is believed that at least part of the shipments to Sweden was on the Polish account under the Swedish-Polish Trade Agreement.\*\* Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Poland\*\*\* have in the past shipped limited amounts of petroleum products to Switzerland, Italy, Yugoslavia, Austria, Sweden, and the Netherlands. As far as is known, however, there has been no trade between these countries since 1951, and only negligible quantities were exported in that year.

\* See Appendix A, Table 28, p. 41, below.

\*\* See Appendix A, Table 29, p. 44, below.

\*\*\* See Appendix A, Tables 30, 31, and 32, pp. 46, 49, and 50, respectively, below.

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S-E-C-R-E-TB. Imports from the Free World to the Soviet Bloc.

Imports from the Free World to the Soviet Bloc dropped steadily from almost 2.3 million tons in 1947 to 15,000 tons in 1953, a reduction of about 99 percent. Imports of crude oil and petroleum products by the Soviet Bloc from the Free World in 1947-53 are shown in Table 4.

Table 4

Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products  
by the Soviet Bloc from the Free World  
by Destination a/  
1947-53

Thousand Metric Tons						
<u>Year</u>	<u>Communist China <u>1/</u>*</u>	<u>Czecho- slovakia <u>2/</u></u>	<u>Poland <u>3/</u></u>	<u>USSR <u>4/</u></u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Total</u>
1947	2,000	106	43	131	5	2,285
1948	1,398	121	61	3	5	1,588
1949	700	72	40	<u>b/</u>	5	817
1950	200	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>	5	205
1951	150	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>	5	155
1952	50	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>	5	55
1953	10	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>	5	15

a. See Appendix A, Tables 26 through 32, pp. 39-51, below.

b. Negligible. While Czechoslovakia, Poland, and the USSR are known to have received small quantities of petroleum products by clandestine means, the exact amounts are unknown.

Of the countries importing from the Free World, Communist China was the most important, accounting for more than 85 percent of the total each year. The USSR, Czechoslovakia, and Poland accounted for 6 percent, 5 percent, and 2 percent of imports, respectively, in 1947. In 1948 and 1949, Czechoslovakia and Poland continued to

\* For serially numbered source references, see Appendix D.

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import appreciable amounts of petroleum. After 1949, Communist China became the only country of the Soviet Bloc receiving crude oil or petroleum products from the Free World in significant, even though small, quantities.

The principal petroleum products imported by the Soviet Bloc from the Free World in 1947-53 are shown in Table 5.\*

All crude oil imports came from Iran, Saudi Arabia, and Venezuela, and were utilized by the refineries of Poland and Czechoslovakia. Well over half of the imported crude oil went to Czechoslovakia for processing. With the exception of small quantities of lubricants imported from the Netherlands, virtually all of the Soviet Bloc imports of petroleum products originated in the US and the UK.

C. Intra-Bloc Trade.

1. Crude Oil.

The Soviet Zone of Austria was the only area in the Soviet Bloc that supplied important quantities of crude oil to the other Bloc countries during 1953. The movement of crude oil within the Soviet Bloc in 1953 is shown in Table 6\*\* and in Figure 2.\*\*\*

Of the 1.55 million tons of intra-Bloc movements of crude oil in 1953, about 1.4 million tons, more than 90 percent, originated in the Soviet Zone of Austria. Compared to the 1952 Austrian shipments of slightly more than 1.1 million tons, this represents an increase of about 24 percent.

East Germany was the recipient of 31 percent of the 1953 exports from the Soviet Zone of Austria -- practically all of which went by rail through the Czechoslovak-German border-crossing point of Bad Schandau. 5/ In addition, 16 percent of the total crude oil exports from the Soviet Zone of Austria went to Poland by way of Czechoslovakia through Marchegg in Austria and Devinska Nova Ves on the Czechoslovak side of the border. 6/ It is believed that most of the crude oil consigned to Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and the USSR was

\* Table 5 follows on p. 15.

\*\* Table 6 follows on p. 16.

\*\*\* Following p. 16.

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Table 5

Principal Petroleum Products Imported by the Soviet Bloc  
from the Free World a/  
1947-53

Thousand Metric Tons

<u>Year</u>	<u>Crude Oil</u>	<u>Gasoline</u>	<u>Kerosine</u>	<u>Gas and Diesel Oil</u>	<u>Fuel Oil</u>	<u>Lubricants <u>b/</u></u>	<u>Total</u>
1947	97	466	297	1,170	166	89	2,285
1948 <u>c/</u>	159	256	107	896	100	70	1,588
1949 <u>d/</u>	112	126	56	447	50	26	817
1950	Negligible	60	60	72	8	5	205
1951	0	45	45	54	6	5	155
1952	0	15	15	18	2	5	55
1953	0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	15 <u>e/</u>

a. See Appendix A, Tables 26 through 32, pp. 39-51, below.

b. In 1950-53, additional small unknown quantities of lubricants were imported by Communist China.

c. No information is available on Polish imports of petroleum products after 1947, but they are believed to be negligible.

d. No information is available on Czechoslovak imports of petroleum products after 1948, but they are believed to be negligible.

e. No breakdown by product is available.

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carried down the Danube on barges. The crude oil destined for Czechoslovakia was unloaded at the port of Bratislava, and that consigned to Hungary was discharged at Szony. The petroleum shipped to the USSR probably went all the way to Reni. 7/

Table 6

Movement of Crude Oil within the Soviet Bloc  
1953

Thousand Metric Tons					
Destination	Country of Origin				Total
	Albania	Soviet Zone of Austria	Hungary	Rumania	
Czechoslovakia 8/	0	230	0	0	230
East Germany 9/	0	440	13	21	474
Hungary 10/	0	320	0	0	320
Poland 11/	82	233	15	0	330
USSR 12/	0	200	0	0	200
Total	82	1,423	28	21	1,554

Of the three remaining exporters of crude oil in the Soviet Bloc, Albania was the largest. All of the crude oil exports of Albania were sent by Free World tankers from Vlone to Poland. Hungary was first reported to have shipped crude oil to East Germany in June 1953. These shipments were dispatched by tank car from Bak, near the oil fields in southwestern Hungary. 13/ Hungarian shipments to Poland were made under existing trade agreements, probably by rail. Rumania was first reported to have shipped crude oil to East Germany on 11 August 1953. The shipment was composed of 18 tank cars consigned to an East German synthetic refinery. 14/ Since that date, reports of such a movement have been received regularly.

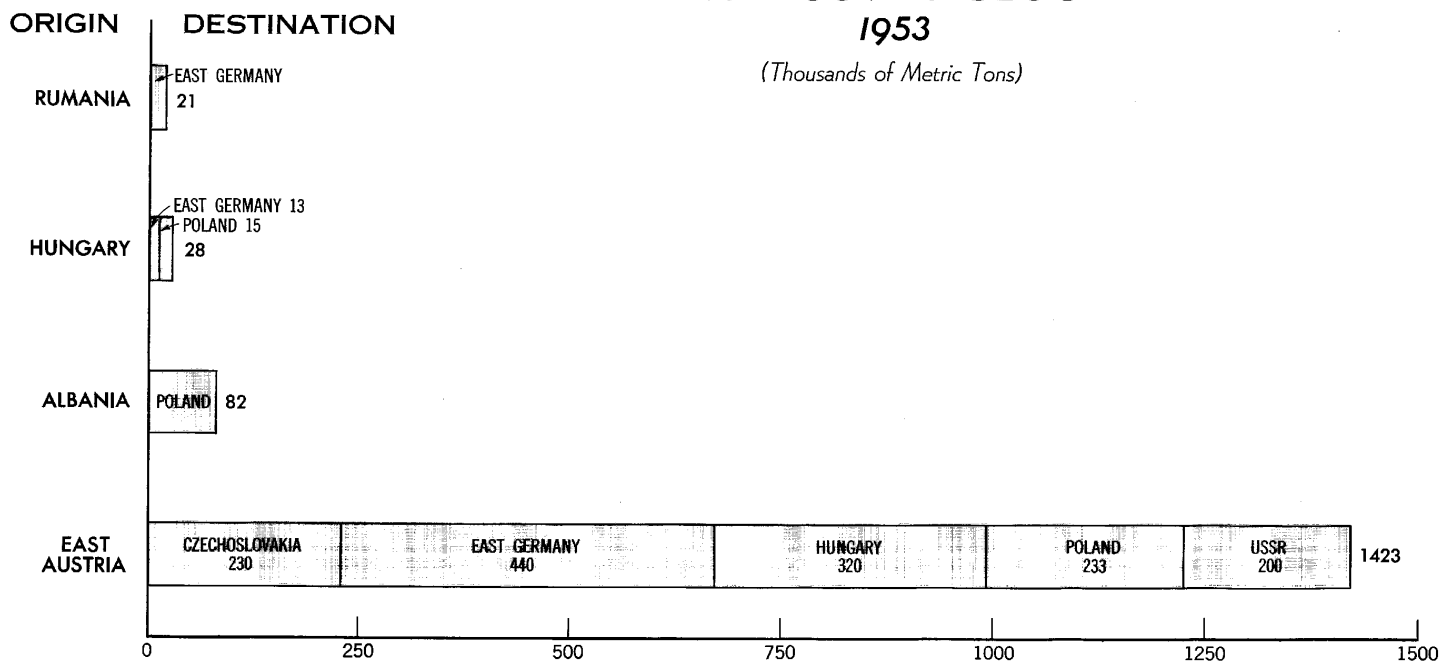
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Figure 2

# MOVEMENT OF CRUDE OIL WITHIN THE SOVIET BLOC 1953

(Thousands of Metric Tons)



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NOT RELEASABLE TO FOREIGN NATIONALS

S-E-C-R-E-T2. Petroleum Products.

Intra-Bloc exports of petroleum products from Soviet Bloc countries in 1952 and 1953 are shown in Table 7.

Table 7

Intra-Bloc Exports of Petroleum Products  
from Soviet Bloc Countries  
1952-53

Thousand Metric Tons			
<u>Country of Origin</u>	<u>1952 <sup>15/</sup></u>	<u>1953 <sup>a/</sup></u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Czechoslovakia	10	10	0
Hungary	400	409	+ 2
Rumania	4,325	4,777	+10
Soviet Zone of Austria	460	383	-17
East Germany	396	333	-16
USSR	1,103	1,042	- 5
Total	<u>6,694</u>	<u>6,954</u>	+ <u>4</u>

a. See Tables 9 through 14, pp. 20-25, below.

Shipments of petroleum products within the Soviet Bloc rose 4 percent in 1953 over 1952. The most significant increase was registered in Rumania. The 16-percent drop in East German exports since 1952 can be explained by increased requirements at home, revisions in production schedules resulting in failure to meet export commitments, and cancellation of contracts by the USSR. The 17-percent drop in exports of petroleum products from the Soviet Zone of Austria was probably the result of the simultaneous increase in exports of crude oil. The drop in the case of the USSR was due to a decrease in shipments to China.

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The movement of petroleum products within the Soviet Bloc in 1953 is shown in Table 8\* and in Figure 3.\*\*

Rumania, with nearly 70 percent of the total exports, is the most important supplier of petroleum products to the rest of the Soviet Bloc. The USSR, source of about 15 percent of the exports, is the second largest -- followed by Hungary, the Soviet Zone of Austria, and East Germany. The USSR and Communist China are the recipients of most of the intra-Bloc shipments, with nearly 70 percent and 14 percent, respectively.

a. Rumania.

The Soviet Zone of Austria and East Germany are the only important areas in the Soviet Bloc that do not import petroleum products from Rumania. Of the nearly 4.8 million tons of Rumanian exports, it is estimated that Rumania shipped almost 4.3 million tons, about 90 percent, to the USSR in 1953. This was an approximate increase of 15 percent over 1952. There is no available information which would permit a complete breakdown by products of the estimated exports to the USSR. No breakdown by products is available for 3 million tons of petroleum products that are estimated to have been sent to the USSR by tanker from Constanta. 16/ It is possible that a part of these Rumanian shipments to the USSR may have continued on by rail to Communist China. 17/

It is probable that the bulk of the petroleum trade of Rumania with Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary was carried on the Danube River, with considerably smaller amounts going by rail. The shipments to Albania and Poland were carried in chartered Free World tankers, and those to Communist China in Soviet Bloc tankers, from Constanta. Exports of petroleum products from Rumania to other Soviet Bloc countries in 1952-53 are shown in Table 9.\*\*\*

b. USSR.

Information on shipments from the USSR to the other countries of the Soviet Bloc is very limited. It is believed that, in addition to reported exports, there were small shipments of aviation fuels and lubricants to East Germany and Albania. The evidence, however, is too fragmentary to permit estimates. Exports of petroleum products from the USSR to other Soviet Bloc countries in 1952-53 are shown in Table 10.\*\*\*\*

\* Table 8 follows on p. 19.

\*\* Following p. 18.

\*\*\* Table 9 follows on p. 20.

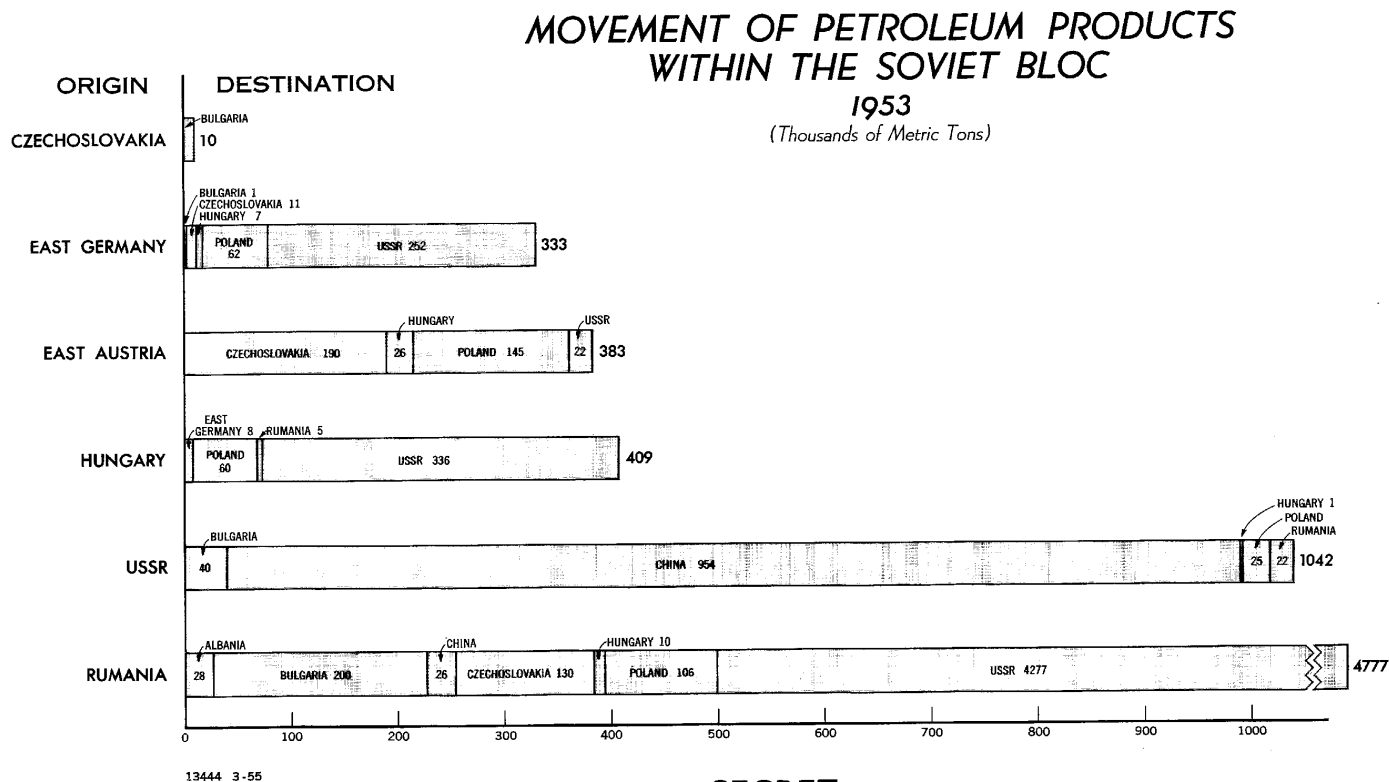
\*\*\*\* Table 10 follows on p. 21.

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Figure 3



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NOT RELEASABLE TO FOREIGN NATIONALS

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Table 8

Movement of Petroleum Products  
within the Soviet Bloc a/  
1953

							Thousand Metric Tons
Country of Origin							
Destination	Rumania	USSR	Soviet Zone of Austria	Hungary	East Germany	Czechoslovakia	Total
Albania	28	0	0	0	0	0	28
Bulgaria	200	40	0	0	1	10	251
Czechoslovakia	130	0	190	0	11	0	331
East Germany	0	0	0	8	0	0	8
Hungary	10	1	26	0	7	0	44
Poland	106	25	145	60	62	0	398
Rumania	0	22	0	5	0	0	27
USSR	4,277	0	22	336	252	0	4,887
Communist China	26	954	0	0	0	0	980
Total	<u>4,777</u>	<u>1,042</u>	<u>383</u>	<u>409</u>	<u>333</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>6,954</u>

a. See Tables 9 through 14, pp. 20-25, below.

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Table 9

Exports of Petroleum Products from Rumania  
to Other Soviet Bloc Countries  
1952-53

Destination	1952 Total	1953					Total
		Gasoline	Kerosine	Gas and Diesel Oil	Fuel Oil	Lubricants	
Albania <u>18/</u>	40,000	10,326	3,410	12,696	0	1,550	27,982
Bulgaria <u>19/</u>	210,000	53,600	42,000	93,400	0	11,000	200,000
Czechoslovakia <u>20/</u>	200,000	10,000	30,000	6,000	84,000	0	130,000
Hungary <u>21/</u>	15,000	0	4,000	1,000	1,000	4,000	10,000
Poland <u>22/</u>	120,000	28,500	21,325	47,537	8,150	0	105,512
USSR <u>23/</u>	3,720,000	943,000 <u>a/</u>	0	333,600 <u>a/</u>	0	0	4,276,600 <u>b/</u>
Communist China <u>24/</u>	20,000	7,606	18,000	0	0	0	25,606
Total	4,325,000	1,053,032	118,735	494,235	93,150	16,550	4,775,700 <u>b/</u>

a. Include 12,000 tons of gasoline and 9,600 tons of diesel oil shipped to the Soviet Far East by tankers from the Black Sea.

b. Includes an estimated 3 million tons shipped by tanker from Constanta to the USSR for which no breakdown by products is available.

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Table 10

Exports of Petroleum Products from the USSR  
to Other Soviet Bloc Countries  
1952-53

Destination	Thousand Metric Tons	
	1952 <u>25/</u>	1953
Bulgaria <u>26/</u>	40	40
Hungary <u>27/</u>	1	1
Poland <u>28/</u>	25	25
Rumania <u>29/</u>	22	22
Communist China <u>a/</u>	1,015	954
Total	<u>1,103</u>	<u>1,042</u>

a. Estimated from 30/. Probably includes unknown quantities of crude oil.

c. Hungary.

The third largest Soviet Bloc exporter of petroleum products in 1953 was Hungary with nearly 410,000 tons. Exports of petroleum products from Hungary to other Soviet Bloc countries in 1953 are shown in Table 11.\*

About 82 percent of Hungarian shipments to other Soviet Bloc countries were destined for the USSR. It is believed that the majority of the exports to the USSR were shipped on barges down the Danube River to Reni. All of the products were in the distillate category, and nearly half are reported to be gas or diesel oil. It is probable that some of the gasoline is straight-run aviation-base stock. Of the remaining recipients of Hungarian petroleum products, Poland, the only one of any consequence, accounts for about 15 percent of the total exports. These products were moved by rail. Of the almost negligible amounts estimated to have been shipped to East Germany and Rumania, those to East Germany are probably transported by rail and those to Rumania by barge on the Danube.

\* Table 11 follows on p. 22.

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Table 11

Exports of Petroleum Products from Hungary  
to Other Soviet Bloc Countries  
1953

						Metric Tons
<u>Destination</u>	<u>Gasoline</u>	<u>Kerosine</u>	<u>Gas and Diesel Oil</u>	<u>Fuel Oil</u>	<u>Lubricants</u>	<u>Total</u>
Poland <u>31/</u>	37,000	13,200	9,800	0	0	60,000
Rumania <u>32/</u>	1,330	2,200	1,470	0	0	5,000
USSR <u>33/</u>	79,600	91,000	165,400	0	0	336,000
East Germany <u>34/</u>	0	0	0	6,000	2,100	8,100
Total	<u>117,930</u>	<u>106,400</u>	<u>176,670</u>	<u>6,000</u>	<u>2,100</u>	<u>409,100</u>

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About 98 percent of the exports of Hungary fell within the distillate range. The only residuals were shipped to East Germany. It was reported that 6,000 tons of "heating oil" were to be sent to Germany by rail during the last quarter of 1953, and that the first trainload was dispatched in October. 35/

d. Soviet Zone of Austria.

In 1953 the Soviet Zone of Austria supplied -- principally by way of the Danube -- an estimated 383,000 tons of petroleum products to the other countries of the Soviet Bloc. About 70 percent of this total was distillates and 30 percent residuals. Exports of petroleum products from the Soviet Zone of Austria to other Soviet Bloc countries in 1953 are shown in Table 12.\*

Czechoslovakia and Poland were the major importers of petroleum products from the Soviet Zone of Austria. Czechoslovakia imported nearly one-half of the total exports and Poland, almost 40 percent. Poland was the principal importer of gasoline, kerosine, and gas and diesel oil. Czechoslovakia was the recipient of more than 90 percent of the shipments of fuel oil -- possibly for further processing in the Czechoslovak refineries.

e. East Germany.

Exports of petroleum products from East Germany to the other Soviet Bloc countries in 1953 are shown in Table 13.\*

The USSR received more than 75 percent of the 1953 exports of East Germany, and Poland, almost 19 percent. As far as is known, the USSR was the only country to which aviation gasoline was shipped in 1953. Aviation gasoline and jet fuel together made up 45 percent of the estimated Soviet imports from East Germany. Of the total estimated exports to other Soviet Bloc countries, 99 percent was in the distillate range. It is believed that the railroads transported most of the shipments from the area.

\* Tables 12 and 13 follow on p. 24.

Table 12

Exports of Petroleum Products from the Soviet Zone of Austria  
to Other Soviet Bloc Countries  
1953

						Metric Tons
Destination	Gasoline	Kerosine	Gas and Diesel Oil	Fuel Oil	Lubricants	Total
Czechoslovakia 36/	17,800	0	68,400	103,000	400	189,600
Hungary 37/	1,000	0	14,800	10,400	0	26,200
Poland 38/	23,000	27,000	95,000	0	0	145,000
USSR 39/	1,700	20,300	0	0	0	22,000
Total	<u>43,500</u>	<u>47,300</u>	<u>178,200</u>	<u>113,400</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>382,800</u>

Table 13

Exports of Petroleum Products from East Germany  
to Other Soviet Bloc Countries 40/  
1953

						Metric Tons
Destination	Aviation Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Motor Gasoline	Diesel Fuel	Lubricants	Total
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	620	620
Czechoslovakia	0	0	10,000	1,000	0	11,000
Hungary	0	0	0	6,900	100	7,000
Poland	0	1,000	51,000	10,000	10	62,010
USSR	94,000	20,000	31,000	105,000	2,000	252,000
Total	<u>94,000</u>	<u>21,000</u>	<u>92,000</u>	<u>122,900</u>	<u>2,730</u>	<u>332,630</u>

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f. Czechoslovakia.

Czechoslovakia engaged in intra-Bloc exportation of petroleum products in 1953 to some degree -- an estimated total of 10,000 tons was shipped to Bulgaria. Czechoslovak exports of petroleum products to Bulgaria in 1953 are shown in Table 14.

Table 14

Exports of Petroleum Products  
from Czechoslovakia to Bulgaria  
1953

<u>Metric Tons</u>	
<u>Product</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Gasoline	1,000
Lubricants	9,000
Total	<u>10,000</u>

Czechoslovak shipments to Bulgaria were transported on the Danube River in barges to Ruse in Bulgaria. Although there is no evidence of any other exports, it is possible that some may have been made to the USSR.

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## APPENDIX A

STATISTICAL TABLES

Imports and exports of petroleum products by the countries of the Soviet Bloc are shown in Tables 15 through 32.

Table 15

Imports of Petroleum Products  
by Albania a/ 41/  
1936-37

	Metric Tons					
<u>1936</u>	<u>Italy</u>	<u>Rumania</u>	<u>Belgium</u>	<u>US</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Total</u>
Gasoline	5,873		2			5,875
Kerosine	2,264					2,264
Gas and Diesel Oil	1,554					1,554
Lubricants	43		138	82	17	280
Total	<u>9,734</u>		<u>140</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>9,973</u>
<u>1937</u>						
Gasoline	530	3,043				3,573
Kerosine		2,243				2,243
Gas and Diesel Oil	19	1,797				1,816
Lubricants	78		91	111	28	308
Total	<u>627</u>	<u>7,083</u>	<u>91</u>	<u>111</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>7,940</u>

a. The absence of figures in any column in this table indicates zero.

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Table 16

Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products  
by Austria a/ 42/  
1936-37

1936-37

	Metric Tons										
<u>1936</u>	<u>Rumania</u>	<u>Iran</u>	<u>US</u>	<u>Germany</u>	<u>Poland</u>	<u>Netherlands East Indies</u>	<u>Mexico</u>	<u>Italy</u>	<u>Netherlands West Indies</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
Crude Petroleum	171,594										171,594
Gasoline	57,763	54	169	155	71	490	46			14	58,762
Kerosine	17,118	2,075	1		1,521					11	20,726
Gas and Diesel											
Oil	26,788	4,750			3,801		10		157	373	35,879
Fuel Oil	79,432	4,503								5	83,940
Lubricants	61		4,996	314	283			18	1	1,116	6,789
Total	<u>352,756</u>	<u>11,382</u>	<u>5,166</u>	<u>469</u>	<u>5,676</u>	<u>490</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>158</u>	<u>1,519</u>	<u>377,690</u>
<u>1937</u>											
Crude Petroleum	38,946	1,492	2,252					26,813	36,353		105,856
Gasoline	42,610	2,563	9,325	58	1,608	3,477	10,958	9,512	1,363	3	81,477
Kerosine	12,509	2,668	2,882		1,728	1,535		14,150	2,791	747	39,010
Gas and Diesel											
Oil											
Fuel Oil	40,794	11,080						149	395		52,418
Lubricants	8		5,657	1,060	250			74		695	7,744
Total	<u>134,867</u>	<u>17,803</u>	<u>20,116</u>	<u>1,118</u>	<u>3,586</u>	<u>5,012</u>	<u>10,958</u>	<u>50,698</u>	<u>40,902</u>	<u>1,445</u>	<u>286,505</u>

a. The absence of figures in any column in this table indicates zero.

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Table 17

Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products  
by Bulgaria a/ 43/  
1936-37

	Metric Tons					
<u>1936</u>	<u>Rumania</u>	<u>Germany</u>	<u>Turkey</u>	<u>US</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Total</u>
Crude Oil	22,466					22,466
Gasoline	4,715	48				4,763
Kerosine	21,183					21,183
Gas and Diesel Oil	21,278					21,278
Lubricants	3,580	874	1,125	147	110	5,836
Total	<u>73,222</u>	<u>922</u>	<u>1,125</u>	<u>147</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>75,526</u>
<u>1937</u>						
Crude Oil	19,451					19,451
Gasoline	10,442	14			15	10,471
Kerosine	29,454				258	29,712
Gas and Diesel Oil	20,912				357	21,269
Lubricants	6,117	1,439	230	356	245	8,387
Total	<u>86,376</u>	<u>1,453</u>	<u>230</u>	<u>356</u>	<u>875</u>	<u>89,290</u>

a. The absence of figures in any column in this table indicates zero.



Table 18

Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products  
by Czechoslovakia a/ 44/  
1936-37

	Metric Tons					
<u>1936</u>	<u>Rumania</u>	<u>Poland</u>	<u>US</u>	<u>Germany</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Total</u>
Crude Oil	104,053		35,965		24,835 b/	164,853
Gasoline	135,689	44,250	673	78	198	180,888
Kerosine	1,316		1			1,317
Gas and						
Diesel Oil	18,906	18,139				37,045
Fuel Oil	65		1,154	1,137	80	2,436
Lubricants	16	2,026	10,925	3,115	761	16,843
Total	<u>260,045</u>	<u>64,415</u>	<u>48,718</u>	<u>4,330</u>	<u>25,874</u>	<u>403,382</u>
<u>1937</u>						
Crude Oil	170,408		24,604		29,095 b/	224,107
Gasoline	129,591	37,311	3	199	63	167,167
Kerosine	1,214		2			1,216
Gas and						
Diesel Oil	37,157	6,714				43,871
Fuel Oil		1	1,890	1,411	213	3,515
Lubricants	76	1,598	13,837	4,222	354	20,087
Total	<u>338,446</u>	<u>45,624</u>	<u>40,336</u>	<u>5,832</u>	<u>29,725</u>	<u>459,963</u>

a. The absence of figures in any column in this table indicates zero.

b. Crude oil imported from Colombia in South America.

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Table 19

Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Germany 3/ 45/  
1936-37

	Metric Tons																		
1936	Rumania	Netherlands West Indies	US	Netherlands East Indies	USSR	Iran	Peru	UK	Mexico	Netherlands	Belgium	Poland	British Malaya	Czechoslovakia	Venezuela	Estonia	Others	Total	
Crude Oil	28,042		122,000						345,560						60,730		7,513	569,845	
Gasoline	567,294	278,588	162,175	90,706	78,941	54,471	29,882	26,471	20,235	14,353	4,235	3,059	1,176				118	1,324,705	
Kerosine	33,696	8,182	1,169		17,792	1,299		1,948										64,026	
Gas and Diesel Oil	222,400	256,400	334,800		141,733	23,867	48,933	4,000		5,867	6,267	267			400		400	1,045,334	
Fuel Oil	9,692	361,231	17,846											897				388,769	
Lubricants	11,286	142,897	146,897		81,897			1,143			143	571					715	306,286	
Total	872,350	1,047,258	783,846	90,706	314,323	79,637	78,815	33,562	365,795	20,220	10,645	3,897	1,176	897	61,130		8,746	2,172,965	
1937																			
Crude Oil			247,776						324,317						148,905			720,998	
Gasoline	347,282	233,765	152,353	129,529	18,000	43,765	106,941	9,059	11,882	1,412	352	1,765	1,529					1,058,234	
Kerosine	1,948	43,696			2,987									400				48,571	
Gas and Diesel Oil	103,200	292,000	395,200		203,333	95,467	41,600	5,600		5,600	9,067	400					533	1,152,400	
Fuel Oil	53,538		17,231	294,462				2,154								32,000		154	405,385
Lubricants	11,897	155,000	173,571		70,143			1,571			286	714		1,286			1,001	415,429	
Total	518,425	724,401	906,131	423,991	294,463	145,078	148,541	18,324	336,199	7,012	2,705	2,872	1,529	1,686	148,905	32,000	1,688	3,801,017	

a. The absence of figures in any column in this table indicates zero.

Table 20

Exports of Petroleum Products from Germany 3/ 46/  
1936-37

	Metric Tons																	
1936	Italian Africa	Sweden	UK	Denmark	Switzerland	Norway	Finland	Netherlands	Czechoslovakia	India	US	Australia	Austria	Japan	Belgium	Italy	Others	Total
Gasoline	12,588	11,529	6,706	4,235	1,765	1,765	1,765	1,476	235				235				1,413	43,412
Kerosine																		1,169
Gas and Diesel Oil		1,600																10,933
Fuel Oil		983	4,154					23,385										21,538
Lubricants		9,143	22,897	4,571	2,571	2,571	5,897	8,143	5,571	4,430	4,286	3,571	2,430	2,000	1,143	571	23,285	
Total	12,588	23,195	33,717	8,806	4,336	4,336	7,622	32,704	5,806	4,430	4,286	3,571	2,665	2,000	1,143	571	56,338	
1937																		210,114
Gasoline	2,235	2,283		2,588	1,099	706			235				118			1,294	1,295	12,353
Kerosine																		130
Gas and Diesel Oil		4,000																16,533
Fuel Oil			1,077															1,539
Lubricants		12,429	18,429	3,429	3,143	2,897	4,571	7,897	7,143	8,143	2,286	4,000	1,714	2,000	2,000	714	25,571	
Total	2,235	19,252	19,506	6,017	4,242	2,563	4,571	7,897	7,378	8,143	2,286	4,000	1,832	2,000	2,000	2,008	43,991	

a. The absence of figures in any column in this table indicates zero.

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Table 21

Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products  
by Hungary a/ 47/  
1936-37

	Metric Tons								
<u>1936</u>	<u>Rumania</u>	<u>US</u>	<u>Germany</u>	<u>Austria</u>	<u>Italy</u>	<u>UK</u>	<u>Poland</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Total</u>
Crude Oil	238,277								238,277
Gasoline	2,000	1		200				73	2,274
Gas and									
Diesel Oil	104	118	98		14				334
Fuel Oil	12,868								12,868
Lubricants	295	1,986	798	126	103	202	199	3	3,712
Total	<u>253,544</u>	<u>2,105</u>	<u>896</u>	<u>326</u>	<u>117</u>	<u>202</u>	<u>199</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>257,465</u>
<u>1937</u>									
Crude Oil	237,630								237,630
Gasoline	2,108		1	168				10	2,287
Gas and									
Diesel Oil	132	158	321		15		15		641
Fuel Oil	34,733								34,733
Lubricants	584	2,705	723	58	164	192	166	9	4,601
Total	<u>275,187</u>	<u>2,863</u>	<u>1,045</u>	<u>226</u>	<u>179</u>	<u>192</u>	<u>181</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>279,892</u>

a. The absence of figures in any column in this table indicates zero.

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Table 22

Exports of Petroleum Products from Poland a/ 48/  
1936-37

											Metric Tons
								Danzig and Gdynia b/	UK	Others	Total
1936	Austria	Czechoslovakia	Denmark	Yugoslavia	Germany	Switzerland	Sweden				
Gasoline	71	44,287	473	10	3,091	88	92	7,806			55,918
Kerosine	1,201	17,973		3	743	1,024	15	6,909		349	28,217
Gas and Diesel Oil	4,083	10		30		8,087		8,219			20,429
Fuel Oil	121	1		5		70		55			252
Lubricants	252	1,983	377	972	600	91	250	28,796		348	33,669
Total	5,728	64,254	850	1,020	4,434	2,360	357	51,785		697	138,485
1937											
Gasoline	1,488	37,104	332	20	1,622	80	50	6,624	136		47,456
Kerosine	1,865	6,536		24	195	60		1,767	42		10,489
Gas and Diesel Oil	7,390			15	1,224	1,181		7,498			17,308
Fuel Oil	98			10		44		250			402
Lubricants	423	1,628	13	652	586	36	389	12,956	1,983	193	18,859
Total	11,264	45,268	345	721	3,627	1,401	439	29,095	2,161	193	94,514

a. The absence of figures in any column in this table indicates zero.

b. Probably shipped to these ports for forwarding to unknown destination and/or use by Polish and foreign ships.

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Table 23

Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products from Rumania a/ 49/  
1936-37

	Algeria	UK	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	Egypt	Switzerland	France	Germany	Greece	Italy	Yugoslavia	Netherlands	Palestine	Syria	Spain	Turkey	Hungary	Others	Total
<b>1936</b>																					
Crude Oil			36,041		22,077	104,010				410		6,446	30,322						73,758	5,646	626,585
Gasoline	48,342	294,771	109,772	34,225	4,853	66,968	19,309	78,622	349,875	538,078	21,564	23,010	30,713						38,620	290,243	2,060,307
Kerosine	14,915	224,665	62,218	3,186	18,659	39,124	112,539	13,133	346,235	152,563	18,794	65,066	32,230	25,621	11,373				73,441	223,519	1,146,827
Gas and Diesel Oil	21,201	224,498	31,288	22,778	21,691	4,909	46,857	34,818	242,292	41,390	126,632	14,444	450	7,521					3,494	22,263	5,346
Fuel Oil	30,922	99,683	97,543	14,371	180	2,188	114,784	60,100	120,159	29,165	432,105	19,747	10,930	2,577					44,844	38,387	582,752
Lubricants		2,673	1,919		4,037		6,699		74,698	9,761	289	1,828	922		103				837	476	7,262
<b>Total</b>	<b>115,360</b>	<b>846,270</b>	<b>338,781</b>	<b>72,160</b>	<b>72,497</b>	<b>217,199</b>	<b>300,248</b>	<b>121,361</b>	<b>866,122</b>	<b>1,063,283</b>	<b>111,202</b>	<b>655,107</b>	<b>128,378</b>	<b>49,535</b>	<b>42,001</b>		<b>66,279</b>	<b>106,414</b>	<b>240,272</b>	<b>1,364,408</b>	<b>6,779,237</b>
<b>1937</b>																					
Crude Oil			9,571		22,968	142,774			156,501			29,571	33,105						77,857	54	472,403
Gasoline	24,576	231,450	35,562	28,843	11,038	58,128	22,404	69,387	314,314	88,298	30,628	42,752	42,172	2					47,562	287,519	1,737,138
Kerosine	6,905	149,452	15,011	2,843	33,953	57,703	149,078	12,291	39,295	42,996	52,894	41,366	40,645	1,089	6,640	44,737	121,181	19,216	8,218	10,457	80,997
Gas and Diesel Oil	25,020	173,609	3,384	15,121	20,503	3,900	36,399	21,405	46,228	42,996	101,123	93,553	20,613	2,765	15,003				8,218	10,457	80,997
Fuel Oil	104,312	25,501	27,592	5,185	469	2,712	68,067		48,457	9,480	63,566	379,764	23,968	5,412	5,661	17,260	14,632	10,866	9,518	230,097	897,340
Lubricants			101	278	3,816	165	2,591		12,021		539	3,784	1,435	2,211	1,920				8,643	58,061	546,307
<b>Total</b>	<b>160,893</b>	<b>580,012</b>	<b>91,221</b>	<b>52,270</b>	<b>22,747</b>	<b>265,462</b>	<b>278,539</b>	<b>103,063</b>	<b>603,795</b>	<b>428,529</b>	<b>248,750</b>	<b>521,700</b>	<b>161,938</b>	<b>11,419</b>	<b>29,347</b>	<b>62,195</b>	<b>230,205</b>	<b>49,665</b>	<b>275,509</b>	<b>1,240,661</b>	<b>5,548,030</b>

a. The absence of figures in any column in this table indicates zero.

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Table 24

Exports of Petroleum Products from the USSR a/ 50/  
1936-37

	Metric Tons									
<u>1936</u>	<u>UK</u>	<u>Germany</u>	<u>Italy</u>	<u>Spain</u>	<u>France</u>	<u>Turkey</u>	<u>Egypt</u>	<u>Japan</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Total</u>
Gasoline	148,570	72,900	16,400	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Kerosine	18,430	17,700	24,700	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Gas and Diesel Oil		146,600		N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Fuel Oil	20,600		90,900	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Lubricants	95,510	81,900	15,700	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Total	<u>283,110</u>	<u>319,100</u>	<u>147,700</u>	<u>112,800</u>	<u>367,200</u>	<u>22,800</u>	<u>53,300</u>	<u>219,900</u>	<u>1,140,030</u>	<u>2,666,000</u>
<u>1937</u>										
Gasoline	173,110	18,000	6,200		N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Kerosine	29,860	2,900	9,300		N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Gas and Diesel Oil		210,400			N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Fuel Oil	24,615		40,800		N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Lubricants	61,630	70,100	14,800		N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Total	<u>289,215</u>	<u>301,400</u>	<u>71,100</u>		<u>200,500</u>	<u>23,100</u>	<u>25,100</u>	<u>53,300</u>	<u>965,285</u>	<u>1,929,000</u>

a. The absence of figures in any column in this table indicates zero.

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Table 25

Imports of Petroleum Products by China 51/  
1936-37

	<u>Metric Tons</u>	
	<u>1936</u>	<u>1937</u>
Gasoline	146,568	173,943
Fuel and Diesel Oil	344,379	531,278
Kerosine	340,313	191,780
Lubricants	35,573	33,426
Total	<u>866,833</u>	<u>930,427</u>

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Table 26  
Exports of Petroleum Products to the Free World from Rumania a/  
1947-53

Metric Tons																	
Year	Product	Finland 22/	Italy 23/	Belgium 24/	Sweden 25/	Netherlands Lands 26/	Norway 27/	France 28/	Greece 29/	Turkey 30/	Egypt 31/	UK 32/	Free Austria 33/	Syria and Lebanon 34/	Denmark 35/	Others 36/	Total
1947	Gasoline	7,860								1,894		94,118	775				104,047
	Kerosine		16,900														16,900
	Gas and Diesel Oil		9,600										1				9,601
	Fuel Oil			143													143
	Lubricants			571													571
	Total	7,860	27,224							1,894		94,118	776				136,669 b/
1948	Gasoline	5,647	2,101							2,353			24,777	471			35,149
	Kerosine		3,627														3,627
	Gas and Diesel Oil		99														99
	Fuel Oil									471	9,720		1,076				11,267
	Lubricants												222				222
	Total	5,647	5,827							2,824	9,720		25,875	471			99,264 c/
1949	Gasoline	70,444											18,799				88,443
	Kerosine	11,478	754														12,232
	Gas and Diesel Oil	7,972															7,972
	Fuel Oil												69				69
	Lubricants												1,218				1,218
	Total	89,424	754										20,086				110,334
1950	Gasoline	41,761											565				42,326
	Kerosine	4,844	1,861														6,705
	Gas and Diesel Oil	32,185															32,185
	Fuel Oil	44															44
	Lubricants												71				71
	Total	78,834	1,861										636				81,331
1951	Gasoline	95,371															95,371
	Kerosine	7,857															7,857
	Gas and Diesel Oil	6,315															6,315
	Fuel Oil	62,286		7,971							155,673	23,870				24,244	279,044
	Lubricants										2,100						2,100
	Total	171,829		7,971							157,773	23,870				24,244	355,687
1952	Gasoline	207,390															207,390
	Kerosine	3,552															3,552
	Gas and Diesel Oil	23,019															23,019
	Fuel Oil	106,038	206,020		47,432		20,137										379,627
	Lubricants																
	Total	339,999	206,020		47,432		20,137										613,588
1953	Crude Oil														9,900		9,900
	Gasoline	149,158															149,158
	Kerosine	93,706														2,000	151,158
	Gas and Diesel Oil	142,393															142,393
	Fuel Oil	214,919	190,975	87,516	146,787	47,285	126,289	19,694	16,000	20,000						2,712	543,393
	Lubricants																892,705
	Total	557,176	190,975	87,516	146,787	47,285	126,289	19,694	17,000	20,000					2,000	4,712	1,229,572

a. The absence of figures in any column in this table indicates zero.

b. Includes 5,407 tons of petroleum products to Yugoslavia.

c. Includes 46,900 tons of petroleum products to Yugoslavia.

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Table 27  
Exports of Petroleum Products to the Free World from the USSR <sup>a/</sup>  
1947-53

															Metric Tons
Year	Product	Finland 67/	Italy 68/	Belgium 69/	Netherlands 70/	Sweden 71/	Iceland 72/	Norway 73/	West Germany 74/	Afghanistan 75/	UK 76/	Syria and Lebanon 77/	Denmark 78/	Others 79/	Total
1947	Gasoline	12,111								4,000	43,000	700			59,811
	Kerosine	2,470	847			2,840				1,000		260			7,417
	Gas and Diesel Oil	12,010											13,600		25,610
	Fuel Oil														
	Lubricants	2,500	221												2,721
	Total	29,091	1,068			2,840				5,000	43,000	960	13,600		95,259
1948	Gasoline	32,282								5,300	31,000	120			68,702
	Kerosine	3,321	903							1,300		260			7,794
	Gas and Diesel Oil	8,393													8,393
	Fuel Oil														
	Lubricants	2,288	258												2,546
	Total	48,284	1,161							6,600	31,000	300			87,245
1949	Gasoline	70,653													80,103
	Kerosine	4,918								5,800	3,650				6,418
	Gas and Diesel Oil	16,382								1,900					20,682
	Fuel Oil										4,300				
	Lubricants	5,207													5,207
	Total	97,160								7,300	7,950				112,410
1950	Gasoline	46,399													52,739
	Kerosine	5,897								6,400					7,497
	Gas and Diesel Oil	3,995								1,600					3,995
	Fuel Oil														
	Lubricants	4,818													4,818
	Total	61,109								8,000					69,109
1951	Crude Oil		28,798												28,798
	Gasoline	6,120													13,120
	Kerosine	5,160								7,000					6,860
	Gas and Diesel Oil									1,700					
	Fuel Oil														
	Total	16,280	73,809												5,000
1952	Crude Oil		102,607							8,700					127,587
	Gasoline		184,223												184,223
	Kerosine	6,945								7,500					7,500
	Gas and Diesel Oil									1,900					8,845
	Fuel Oil														
	Total	2,360	31,353	23,620	11,300										34,920
	Total	9,305	215,576	23,620	11,300					2,400					269,201
1953	Crude Oil		121,025				21,241								142,266
	Gasoline	35,789	2,000		500					8,000				18,843	65,092
	Kerosine	1,061													3,061
	Gas and Diesel Oil	42,681													212,336
	Fuel Oil	501								10,000					92,000
	Total	3,240													3,240
	Total	83,212	123,045												217,255
	Total	83,212	123,045		35,973	135,125	65,467	12,008	24,750	10,000				28,435	517,222

a. The absence of figures in any column in this table indicates zero.

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Table 28

Exports of Petroleum Products to the Free World  
from the Soviet Zone of Austria a/\*  
1947-53

					Metric Tons
<u>Year</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Free Austria 80/</u>	<u>West Germany 81/</u>	<u>Switzerland 82/</u>	<u>Total</u>
1947	Gasoline	42,200			42,200
	Kerosine	38,600			38,600
	Gas and Diesel Oil	68,100			68,100
	Fuel Oil	183,400			183,400
	Lubricants	17,700			17,700
	Total	<u>350,000</u>			<u>350,000</u>
1948	Gasoline	35,300			35,300
	Kerosine	41,700			41,700
	Gas and Diesel Oil	127,700			127,700
	Fuel Oil	100,000			100,000
	Lubricants	26,400			26,400
	Total	<u>331,100</u>			<u>331,100</u>
1949	Gasoline	67,223			67,223
	Kerosine	45,100			45,100
	Gas and Diesel Oil	96,326			96,326
	Fuel Oil	87,104			87,104
	Lubricants	34,850			34,850
	Total	<u>330,603</u>			<u>330,603</u>

\* Footnotes for Table 28 follow on p. 43. - 41 -

Table 28

Exports of Petroleum Products to the Free World  
from the Soviet Zone of Austria a/  
1947-53  
(Continued)

					Metric Tons
<u>Year</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Free Austria <sup>80/</sup></u>	<u>West Germany <sup>81/</sup></u>	<u>Switzerland <sup>82/</sup></u>	<u>Total</u>
1950	Gasoline	91,155			91,155
	Kerosine	27,165			27,165
	Gas and Diesel Oil	146,790			146,790
	Fuel Oil	199,870			199,870
	Lubricants	44,435			44,435
	Total	<u>509,415</u>			<u>509,415</u>
1951	Gasoline	164,500			164,500
	Kerosine	39,500			39,500
	Gas and Diesel Oil	186,700			186,700
	Fuel Oil	389,700			389,700
	Lubricants	42,800			42,800
	Total	<u>823,200</u>			<u>823,200</u>
1952	Gasoline	168,000			168,000
	Kerosine	36,600			36,600
	Gas and Diesel Oil	172,000			172,000
	Fuel Oil	502,000			502,000
	Lubricants	48,000			48,000
	Total	<u>926,600</u>			<u>926,600</u>

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Table 28

Exports of Petroleum Products to the Free World  
from the Soviet Zone of Austria a/  
1947-53  
(Continued)

					Metric Tons
<u>Year</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Free 80/</u> <u>Austria</u>	<u>West 81/</u> <u>Germany</u>	<u>Switzerland 82/</u>	<u>Total</u>
1953	Gasoline	187,500			187,500
	Kerosine	24,000			24,000
	Gas and Diesel Oil	200,000	3,332	5,500	208,832
	Fuel Oil	550,000	6,031	2,000	558,031
	Lubricants	54,000			54,000
	Total	<u>1,015,500</u>	<u>9,363</u>	<u>7,500 b/</u>	<u>1,032,363</u>

a. The absence of figures in any column in this table indicates zero.

b. First shipments were received the end of November 1953. 83/ Because of cutting of prices by Petrag's competitors and a general drop in world market prices, Petrag reportedly broke its contract with SMV.

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Table 29

Exports of Petroleum Products to the Free World  
from East Germany  
1947-53

				Metric Tons
<u>Year</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>West Germany <sup>84/</sup></u>	<u>Sweden <sup>85/</sup></u>	<u>Total</u>
1947	Gasoline	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Gas and Diesel Oil	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Lubricants	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Total	<u>N.A.</u>	<u>N.A.</u>	<u>N.A.</u>
1948	Gasoline	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Gas and Diesel Oil	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Lubricants	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Total	<u>N.A.</u>	<u>N.A.</u>	<u>N.A.</u>
1949	Gasoline	N.A.	0	N.A.
	Gas and Diesel Oil	N.A.	16,122	N.A.
	Lubricants	N.A.	0	N.A.
	Total	<u>N.A.</u>	<u>16,122</u>	<u>N.A.</u>
1950	Gasoline	33,633	0	33,633
	Gas and Diesel Oil	29,965	4,000	33,965
	Lubricants	7,611	0	7,611
	Total	<u>71,209</u>	<u>4,000</u>	<u>75,209</u>

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Table 29

Exports of Petroleum Products to the Free World  
from East Germany  
1947-53  
(Continued)

				Metric Tons
Year	Product	West Germany <sup>84/</sup>	Sweden <sup>85/</sup>	Total
1951	Gasoline	5,699	0	5,699
	Gas and Diesel Oil	2,315	155	2,470
	Lubricants	0	0	0
	Total	<u>8,014</u>	<u>155</u>	<u>8,169</u>
1952	Gasoline	22,919	9	22,919
	Gas and Diesel Oil	3,240	12,000 <sup>a/</sup>	15,240
	Lubricants	0	0	0
	Total	<u>26,159</u>	<u>12,000</u>	<u>38,159</u>
1953	Gasoline	45,190	0	45,190
	Gas and Diesel Oil	41,057	33,000 <sup>a/</sup>	74,057
	Lubricants	0	0	0
	Total	<u>86,247</u>	<u>33,000</u>	<u>119,247</u>

a. These shipments are made under the Swedish-Polish Trade Agreements, involving 50,000 tons to be shipped over a period of about 18 months to end 28 February 1954. However, it is believed the shipments actually originate in the Soviet Zone of Germany.

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Table 30

Exports of Petroleum Products to the Free World  
from Hungary a/\*  
1947-53

						Metric Tons
Year	Product	Switzerland <u>86/</u>	Italy <u>87/</u>	Yugoslavia <u>88/</u>	Free Austria <u>89/</u>	Total
1947	Gasoline		575	19,140	4	19,719
	Kerosine			5,775		5,775
	Gas and Diesel Oil			11,810	2	11,812
	Fuel Oil	150	910			1,060
	Total	<u>150</u>	<u>1,485</u>	<u>36,725</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>38,366</u>
1948	Gasoline			N.A.		N.A.
	Kerosine			N.A.		N.A.
	Gas and Diesel Oil	500		N.A.		N.A.
	Fuel Oil	9,700		N.A.		N.A.
	Lubricants		126	N.A.	145	N.A.
	Total	<u>10,200</u>	<u>126</u>	<u>N.A.</u>	<u>145</u>	<u>N.A.</u>
1949	Gasoline	2,000			2,947	4,947
	Kerosine					
	Gas and Diesel Oil	1,000				1,000
	Fuel Oil	14,000				14,000
	Lubricants		14		125	139
	Total	<u>17,000</u>	<u>14</u>		<u>3,072</u>	<u>20,086</u>

\* Footnote for Table 30 follows on p. 48.

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Table 30

Exports of Petroleum Products to the Free World  
from Hungary a/  
1947-53  
(Continued)

						Metric Tons
<u>Year</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Switzerland <sup>86/</sup></u>	<u>Italy <sup>87/</sup></u>	<u>Yugoslavia <sup>88/</sup></u>	<u>Free Austria <sup>89/</sup></u>	<u>Total</u>
1950	Gasoline	3,100			968	4,068
	Kerosine					460
	Gas and Diesel Oil	460				6,370
	Fuel Oil	6,370				232
	Lubricants				232	
	Total	<u>9,930</u>			<u>1,200</u>	<u>11,130</u>
1951	Gasoline	37				37
	Kerosine					
	Gas and Diesel Oil					
	Fuel Oil					60
	Lubricants	60				
	Total	<u>97</u>				<u>97</u>
1952	Gasoline					
	Kerosine					
	Gas and Diesel Oil					
	Fuel Oil					
	Total					

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Table 30

Exports of Petroleum Products to the Free World  
from Hungary a/  
1947-53  
(Continued)

						Metric Tons
<u>Year</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Switzerland</u> <u>86/</u>	<u>Italy</u> <u>87/</u>	<u>Yugoslavia</u> <u>88/</u>	<u>Free</u> <u>Austria</u> <u>89/</u>	<u>Total</u>
1953	Gasoline					
	Kerosine					
	Gas and Diesel Oil					
	Fuel Oil					
	Total					

a. The absence of figures in any column in this table indicates zero.

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Table 31

Exports of Petroleum Products to the Free World  
from Czechoslovakia a/  
1947-53

				Metric Tons
<u>Year</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Free Austria <sup>90/</sup></u>	<u>Switzerland <sup>91/</sup></u>	<u>Total</u>
1947				
1948	Gasoline			
	Kerosine	1,009		1,009
	Total	<u>1,009</u>		<u>1,009</u>
1949	Gasoline	2,601		2,601
	Kerosine			
	Total	<u>2,601</u>		<u>2,601</u>
1950	Gasoline	1,095		1,095
	Kerosine		10	10
	Lubricants	48		48
	Total	<u>1,143</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>1,153</u>
1951	Gasoline		70	70
	Total		<u>70</u>	<u>70</u>
1952				
1953				

a. The absence of figures in any column in this table indicates zero.

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Table 32

Exports of Petroleum Products to the Free World  
from Poland a/\*  
1947-53

Metric Tons

<u>Year</u>	<u>Products</u>	<u>Netherlands</u> <u>92/</u>	<u>Italy</u> <u>93/</u>	<u>Switzerland</u> <u>94/</u>	<u>Sweden</u> <u>95/</u>	<u>Total</u>
1947	Gasoline Gas and Diesel Oil  Total					
1948	Gasoline Gas and Diesel Oil  Total	N.A. N.A. <u>30</u>	N.A. N.A. <u>N.A.</u>	N.A. N.A. <u>14</u>	N.A. N.A. <u>N.A.</u>	N.A. N.A. <u>N.A.</u>
1949	Gasoline Gas and Diesel Oil  Total	N.A. N.A. <u>45</u>	N.A. N.A. <u>1,002</u>	N.A. N.A. <u>25</u>	10,200 3,010 <u>13,210</u>	N.A. N.A. <u>14,282</u>
1950	Gasoline Gas and Diesel Oil  Total	N.A. N.A. <u>N.A.</u>	N.A. N.A. <u>N.A.</u>	184 8 <u>192</u>	N.A. N.A. <u>N.A.</u>	N.A. N.A. <u>N.A.</u>

\* Footnote for Table 32 follows on p. 51.

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Table 32

Exports of Petroleum Products to the Free World  
from Poland a/  
1947-53  
(Continued)

		Metric Tons				
<u>Year</u>	<u>Products</u>	<u>Netherlands <u>92/</u></u>	<u>Italy <u>93/</u></u>	<u>Switzerland <u>94/</u></u>	<u>Sweden <u>95/</u></u>	<u>Total</u>
1951	Gasoline					
	Gas and Diesel Oil					
	Total					
1952	Gasoline					
	Gas and Diesel Oil					
	Total					
1953	Gasoline					
	Gas and Diesel Oil					
	Total					

a. The absence of figures in any column in this table indicates zero.

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APPENDIX B

METHODOLOGY

1. Prewar Data.

Prewar statistics were taken directly from official publications of the various countries involved. It was considered impossible to adjust these figures to account for postwar boundary changes; the possible error introduced thereby would have impaired the validity of the statistics. These data are believed to have a margin of error of plus or minus 5 percent.

2. East-West Trade Data.

East-West trade statistics for the period from 1947 through 1950 were based largely on official statistics published in the Free World countries. The estimates for the period from 1951 through 1953 were derived by means of a simple compilation of reports of tanker movements out of the Black Sea. In addition, the official statistical publications of the countries of destination provided information on receipts by rail and other means of transport. The estimates in this section are believed accurate to within plus or minus 5 percent.

3. Intra-Bloc Trade Data (1953).

The estimates of crude oil exports (shown in Table 6\*) from the Soviet Zone of Austria and Hungary are all based directly on regular monthly shipment reports. The exports by Albania to Poland are a compilation of reported tanker movements out of Vlone. Crude oil shipments from Rumania to East Germany were first reported on 11 August 1953. Reports have been received covering the remainder of the year except a 32-day period from 19 September through 20 October. On the 110 days for which information is available, a total of 1,252 tank cars of crude oil crossed into East Germany, a daily average of 11.4 tank cars. It has been assumed that shipments were made during the unreported 32-day period at the same rate. Therefore, from 11 August to the end of the year, an estimated 1,620 tank cars carried crude oil into East Germany from Rumania.

\* P. -16, above.

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At the rate of 13 tons per tank car, about 21,000 tons of crude oil were exported by Rumania to East Germany in 1953. The margin of error of crude oil exports is probably plus or minus 10 percent.

Of the Rumanian exports shown in Table 9,\* those to Albania, Poland, and Communist China are direct tabulations of tanker shipments out of Constanta through the Bosphorus and are believed to have a margin of error of plus 10 percent. Shipments to Czechoslovakia and Hungary may have a margin of error as large as plus or minus 25 percent. These estimates are based on reports on total petroleum shipments on the Danube in 1951 and 1952. Since there is no information on such shipments in 1953, it has been assumed that exports from Rumania to these countries by this means were the same as in 1952. There are indications of additional shipments by rail, but because the information is not adequate no estimates of these have been made. The figures listed for exports to Bulgaria are based on scattered information on tanker shipments from Constanta to Burgas and historical information on quantities sent to Ruse across the Danube from Giurgiu. The actual shipments may be as much as 50 percent higher.

The figures in Table 9 on Soviet imports from Rumania are composites of three separate and distinct estimates -- each representing a medium of transportation. The first of these is the pipeline from the Ploesti area to Reni in the USSR. A survey made soon after the end of World War II indicated that the capacity of this line was 2,000 to 2,100 tons of gasoline per day. Assuming a utilization factor of 98 percent and the lower figure of 2,000 tons, an estimated 715,000 tons of gasoline were shipped by this means to the USSR.

The second route is by way of the Danube from Giurgiu to Reni. Giurgiu is connected with the oil producing and refining region around Ploesti by both a rail line and a pipeline. A usually reliable source stated that about 45,000 tons of Rumanian petroleum products were moved by barge from Giurgiu to Reni each month, and that about 40 percent was gasoline and 60 percent diesel fuel. This indicates that approximately 216,000 tons of gasoline and 324,000 tons of diesel fuel were exported to the USSR by this route.

The third and most important means of export for petroleum products was tanker shipments from Constanta to the Soviet Black Sea ports. Information on this subject is very sketchy and conflicting. Estimates of daily shipments range from about 10,000 tons to 38,000 tons a day. The most conservative was selected as the basis of an

\* P. 20, above.

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estimate, since the larger would result in a export by this means larger than Rumanian output and in excess of the capacity of the port of Constanta. Information indicates that Soviet tankers with a total capacity of 30,000 tons were in Constanta every 3 days to take on oil destined for Odessa. It was estimated that these tankers were laid up for 2 months during the year for maintenance, repair, and other reasons. Based on these assumptions, an estimated 3 million tons were carried from Rumania to the USSR in 1953. It is believed that the accuracy of total Rumanian exports to the USSR ranges between minus 5 and plus 10 percent. The over-all margin of error in total Rumanian exports to other countries of the Soviet Bloc is plus 15 percent.

The estimates of Soviet shipments to the other countries of the Soviet Bloc are taken directly from the sources cited. The margin of error may range from zero to as much as plus 50 percent. It is known, however, that the European Satellites received the major part of their aviation fuels, aviation lubricants, and other specialty products from the USSR.

In the tabulation of Hungarian exports (Table 11\*) to the other countries of the Soviet Bloc, the estimates of shipments to Poland were based on trade agreements, actual shipments, and planned increases. Petroleum products dispatched to Rumania were estimated on the basis of known shipments on the Danube River as reported by a usually reliable source. Exports to East Germany were the planned shipments for 1953. A number of reliable reports indicate extensive shipments of petroleum products from the petroleum basin at Csepel to Reni. A usually reliable source states that in 1952 shipments from the Vienna area averaged 55,000 tons a month. There is evidence to support the assumption that a great deal of this actually originated in Hungary and that shipments dropped off in 1953, probably because of the severe winter. In the light of what is known of shipments from the Soviet Zone of Austria in 1953 and Hungarian exports to the USSR on the Danube in 1951 and 1952, it has been estimated that the latter averaged about 28,000 tons of petroleum products a month. The margin of error of total Hungarian exports is probably minus 25 percent.

The exports from the Soviet Zone of Austria shown in Table 12\*\* are a direct tabulation of reported monthly shipments by river and rail to the countries of the Soviet Bloc. For shipments to Hungary, Poland, and the USSR, figures for the whole year were available.

\* P. 22, above.

\*\* P. 24, above.

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For shipments to Czechoslovakia, figures for only the last 6 months of 1953 were available, and these were prorated on a 12-month basis. The over-all figures for exports from the Soviet Zone of Austria are believed to be correct to within plus or minus 5 percent.

East German exports in Table 13\* are estimated on the basis of figures for 7 months' accomplishment of the Plan expanded to an annual basis. Czechoslovak shipments in Table 14\*\* were estimated to be approximately the same as those reported to have been made on the Danube River in 1952. The margin of error of both East German and Czechoslovak exports is probably plus or minus 10 percent.

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\* P. 24, above.

\*\* P. 25, above.

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APPENDIX C

GAPS IN INTELLIGENCE

The widest gaps in intelligence exist in the most critical area in the problem of trade in crude oil and petroleum products -- intra-Bloc trade. Specifically, there is little information on exports from Rumania, the USSR, Poland, and Hungary.

Although considerable information is available on both Rumanian and Soviet shipments out of the Black Sea area through the Bosphorus, reliable reports of shipments to other Soviet Bloc countries by other means of transportation are very scarce. A large apparent surplus is created in Poland by its imports of crude oil and products, but no information exists on the disposition of these imports after reaching Poland. At least a portion must be re-exported, but it is not known to what countries or in what quantities.

Intelligence on shipments from Rumania to the USSR is poor and does not lend itself readily to the making of firm estimates. Coverage of shipments to the European Satellites may be approached from the importers' point of view, and -- although the situation is better -- it still leaves much to be desired. Information on Rumanian shipments to Bulgaria permits only very tenuous estimates.

The critical gap in intelligence on Soviet exports is believed to be the shipments made by way of the Trans-Siberian Railroad to Communist China. The quantity must be sizable, because coverage of tanker movement from the Black Sea is good and the quantity exported by this means is nowhere near large enough to supply Communist China. Exports from the USSR to the European Satellites are not adequately covered, but these exports are not critical; the quantities involved are believed to be relatively small.

Information on shipments on the Danube River from Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Rumania to the USSR is less than adequate. It is known that by this means large quantities are received in Reni for trans-shipment to the interior of the USSR, but intelligence on origin, quantity, and type of product is scarce.

Coverage of the exports from the Soviet Zone of Austria and East Germany is considered to be good.

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APPENDIX D

SOURCE REFERENCES

The principal sources of information for the prewar trade were official prewar publications of the countries of the present Soviet Bloc. Information on Germany and the USSR came from US government publications which, in turn, were based on official foreign language publications. An over-all evaluation of RR B-2 is assigned to the sources of the prewar figures.

The information on East-West postwar trade was compiled mainly from Department of State and Department of the Interior documents. These were based largely on official statistics of foreign governments. These, and the three Department of the Navy documents used, may be evaluated RR B-2, with the CIA sources receiving RR B-3.

The CIA sources used in estimating the intra-Bloc trade in petroleum products are primarily [REDACTED] plus a few 25X1A previously published intelligence studies. It is believed that an over-all evaluation of B-3 may be assigned to these reports. In the case of the State and Navy documents, the evaluation should be RR B-2, as reliable information is more readily available on the geographic areas covered by these reports.

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Evaluations, following the classification entry and designated "Eval.," have the following significance:

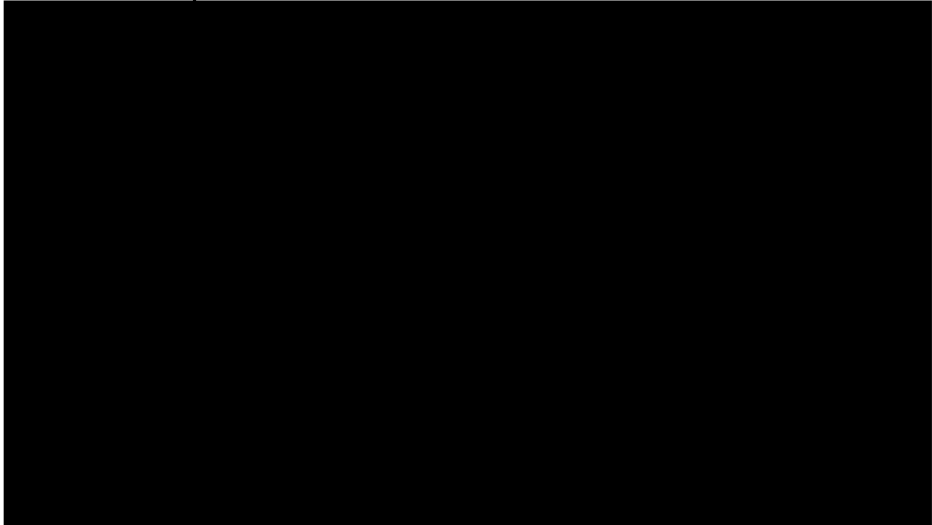
<u>Source of Information</u>	<u>Information</u>
Doc. - Documentary	1 - Confirmed by other sources
A - Completely reliable	2 - Probably true
B - Usually reliable	3 - Possibly true
C - Fairly reliable	4 - Doubtful
D - Not usually reliable	5 - Probably false
E - Not reliable	6 - Cannot be judged
F - Cannot be judged	

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"Documentary" refers to original documents of foreign governments and organizations; copies or translations of such documents by a staff officer; or information extracted from such documents by a staff officer, all of which will carry the field evaluation "Documentary."

Evaluations not otherwise designated are those appearing on the cited document; those designated "RR" are by the author of this report. No "RR" evaluation is given when the author agrees with the evaluation on the cited document.

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25X1A

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Next 2 Page(s) In Document Exempt

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70. [REDACTED]

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